Houses under Indira Gandhi Awas Yojana in Gujarat

2458. SHRI RAMSINGBHAI PATALIYABHAI RATHVAKOLI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any plans and projects to build houses under "The Indira Gandhi Awas Yojana" in various parts of Gujarat and particularly in the districts of Vadodara, Surat, Broach, Valsad, Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Amreli during 1st September, 1987 to 31st December, 1988;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and how much land and amount were earmarked for the scheme;

(c) how many such houses have been built in the above districts of Gujarat as well as in the country after the inception of the Indira Gandhi Awas Yojana; and

(d) what are the rules, regulations, incentives, guidelines and criteria for builders of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) and (b) Indira Awas Yojana is applicable to the rural areas of all the States and Union Territories. The allocation of funds to Gujarat under the Yojana for the year 1987-88 is Rs. 4.10 crores. Under the Yojana the houses are constructed for members of Scheduled Caste|Scheduled Tribe and released bonded labourers on a 100 per cent subsidy basis for which the land is made available by the State|Union Territory Governments. The number of units are planned by the State Government in a given year in accordance with the available resources.

(c) The houses constructed so far in Gujarat under Indira Awas Yojana during the period 1985-87 are 5829. The total number of houses constructed in the whole country during this period is 1,94,617.

(d) Houses under the Yojana are constructed for members of Scheduled Caste|Scheduled Tribe and freed bonded labourers who are below poverty line, on a 100 per cent subsidy basis. The construction is through the agencies identified by the State/Union Territory Governments, without engaging any contractors The detailed guidelines regarding the Yojana are available at page 123 to 145 of the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) Manual October, 1986, copies of which have been placed in Parliament Library.

Deep Sea fishing

2459. PROF. B. RAMACHANDRA RAO:
SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:
SHRI MIRZA IRSHADBAIG:
SHRI G. SWAMY NAIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved a new policy for deep sea fishing leading to joint ventures with foreign fishing companies;

(b) what are the main features of this policy;

(c) whether this liberalisation for buying even 7 to 8 year old trawlers under joint venture is likely to affect the indigenisation of the deep sea fishing; and

(d) what steps Government are taking to encourage indigenous ship builders for building deep sea fishing vessels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is attached. (*See* below)

(c) The effect of the policy may be assessed only after the scheme has been implemented for sometime.

(d) Steps taken by the Government to encourage indigenous deep sea fishing vessels builders are:—

(i) A subsidy at a flat rate of 33 per cent of the cost price of the trawler is provided by the Government.

(ii) Price preference limited to 10 per cent is given to the indigenous trawler builders.

(iii) Trawler builders are allowed to import up to a value of 20 per cent of the cost price of the trawler duty free and without clearance from Directorate General of Technical Development.

Statement

Salient features of charter and joint venture policy are:—

Charter:

1. Charter will be permitted for a maximum period of 2 years, but before the end of the first year of charter operation, the charterer must submit a concrete proposal for a joint venture collaboration or acquisition of fishing vessels of similar specifications as operated under the charter.

2. The maximum number of vessels that may be chartered by one applicant would be 10.

3. There will be a specific obligation on the part of Indian Charterer to purchase and put in fishing operations in the Exclusive Economic Zone, stipulated number of vessels (20 meters length and above).

4. The security amount for fulfilling the charter/joint venture obligation will be @Rs 1.00 lakh per vessel subject to a minimum of Rs. 3 lakhs per company.

5. The Indian company should get a minimum share of 20 per cent of the catch value at the prevailing international market price.

6. The charterer shall ensure that at least 25 per cent of the crew are Indian citizens and posted as understudies to the foreign skippers engineers and to the other operational group.

Joint Ventures:

1. The foreign equity participation up to 40 per cent is allowed. In case of export oriented scheme for specific fishing areas in deep sea fishing requiring sophisticated technology, equity participation may be relaxed on the basis of merit of each case.

2. Joint venture in deep sea fishing and processing with foreign collaboration will have to operate at least for five years. Foreign experts assigned to the project should be phased out within five years.

3. Vessels held by the joint venture company will have to be registered in India and fly the Indian flag.

4. At least 50 per cent of the crew on the vessel held by joint venture company should be Indian citizens and should be increased gradually so as to phase out foreign crew during joint venture period. However the percentage for deployment of foreign crew may be up to 75 per cent to encourage operation of specialised fishing vessels.

5. The vessels should operate beyond 12 nautical miles from the shore in the east coast and 24 nautical miles from the shore on the west coast and other rrestrictions to be complied with in regard to specified areas as

in indicated by the Government from time to time.

Brahmaputra Board

2460. SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA:
SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) when the Brahmaputra Board was set up and with what objectives;

(b) whether the work so far done by the Board has been satisfactory, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATEP RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c) The Brahmaputra Board was set up in December 1981 for planning and integrated implementation of measures for the control of floods and bank erosion in the Brahmaputra Valley and for matters connected therewith.

The main works carried out are:—

(i) Hydro-meteorological investigations (continuing).

(ii) Investigations and surveys for formulation of Project Reports. The projects of the Subansiri and Dihang Multipurpose Projects and Pagladiya Detention Dam Project have been prepared by the Board.

(iii) The draft Master Plan for the main stem of the Brahmaputra river has been prepared and circulated among all the States and authorities concerned.

उचित दर की दुकान के पते में परिवर्तन

2461. **श्री सुनील कुमार पट्टनायक** : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उचित दर की कुछ दुकानों के मालिकों ने, जिन्हें कि गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान दिल्ली प्रशासन दिल्ली के उचित दर की दुकानें आवंटित की गई हैं, अपने पतों में परिवर्तन कर लिया है तथा खाद्य निरीक्षकों से सांठगांठ करके 10 फुट चौड़ी गली में अपनी दुकानें चला रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार के उचित दर दुकानों के मालिकों की संख्या कितनी है और क्या नियमों का उल्लंघन करने के लिए उनके विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही किए जाने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद) : (क) जी नहीं । दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि उचित दर की दुकान के लिए प्राधिकार प्रमाण-पत्र तभी जारी किए जाते हैं, जब आवेदक, क्षेत्र, वहां तक पहुंच मार्ग, कानूनी स्वामित्व तथा खाद्य के भण्डारण के लिए विभागीय नीति में निर्धारित उपयुक्तता संबंधी अपेक्षाएं पूरी करता हो। उचित दर की दुकान के स्थान परिवर्तन के आवेदनों को भी तभी अनुमोदित किया जाता है जब वे उपर्युक्त अपेक्षाएं पूरी करते हों । तथापि, कुछ मामलों में, जनहित में छूट दी जाती है, यदि उस इलाके में, जैसे पुरानी दिल्ली के कुछ क्षेत्रों में, उचित किराये पर उपयुक्त दुकान उपलब्ध न हो ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।